THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIII. NUMBER 37. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY SEPTEMBER 13, 1886. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN ..... 11-8 MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

ASIATIC

THE WEEK

MONDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

THE DEATH of Mr. Samuel Morley, for twenty years one of the most prominent figures in Parliament, is announced. For over seventeen years he represented the important city of Bristol. Advanced Liberal as he was, he will be better remembered as a Dissenter who long led the Non-conformist party of England, and had an unbounded influence over his party for always advocating their cause in Parliament. Mr. Morley was offered a peerage on Mr. Gladstone's resi gnation in June before last, but truly imitating "People's William" he declined the honor. His death will be keenly felt by all sections of the Liberals in England.

TRAVANCORE, according to a Madras correspondent, continues to be the Model State of India. In reviewing the last administration report of the State the Governor of Madras is pleased to observe that much useful work has been done in the several deparments of the State, and the results have been such as reflect credit on the administration. The State, our readers will remember, is governed by "native" agency, and it must be extremely puzzling to many as to why the same agency should be "weighed in the balance and found wanting", when working in British India. The defect lies probably in the glass through which these matters are viewed, as it imparts its own tint to the things seen through it.

SIR ALFRED LYALL, the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces, has left Lucknow and is now at Simla on a short visit. The North-Western Secretariat has returned to Nainital.

THE COUNTESS of Dufferin's Fund is prospering. It is proposed to hold a meeting at the Viceregal Lodge Simla, on the 29th instant and to close the accounts on the 31st of December, so that the annual report may be published at an early date. The annual meeting of the National Association will be held in Calcutta early in January. Nearly all the Universities and Female Medical Colleges of India have accepted the award of the Queen's gold medals and the Viceroy's silver medals. The well-known high priest of Vaidyanath has, we are pleased to learn, changed his gifts of medals to two scholarships tenable by high caste Hindoo women, one at the Calcutta Medical College, and the other at some other training school for nurses in Bengal. Living scholarships are far better and more practical things than dead medals.

Surgeon Major C. H. Joubert, officiating Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, has been appointed a Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, during, the absence of Surgeon-Major Raye.

It has been decided in the latest "rat case" of England that shipowners are responsible for the mischievous doings of rats, leading to damage to the cargo of charterers. In the case in question a cargo of rice was injured by sea water let in by rats gnawing a leaden pipe, communicating with the cistern on the voyage. One of the issues in the suit was as to whether the rats were brought on board by the shippers in the course of shipping the rice or not! The contention of the plaintiffs was that "damage done by means of rats is not a peril of sea, under the excepting clauses; but that where the rat as effective cause let in the sea, the letting in of the sea is not cause but effect and that what was done was not done by any peril of the sea." The contention was held good on appeal. A nice job for rat-catchers!

THERE is a glut in the Ceylon tea market, and Ceylon tea is now invading Madras. The Indian planter will not be very thankful for the "healthy" competition, for he complains of glut too. Why not try "pastures new?" Europe, Australia and America are fields vast enough.

THE SULTAN of Johore's European visit has not gone for nothing. He has imported the system of establishing Orders of Knighthood. One of them will be called something which means the "Family Order," and the other the "Order of the Crown of Johore. The Sultan's subjects will be mightily satisfied with the new-invented honors, we dare say, if of course they are not quite so empty and unsubstantial as they happen to be in India.

A GRATUITY of £10,000 has been granted from the Bavarian Civil List to the widow of Professor Gudden, of Munich, the unfortunate "mad doctor" who perished with the late king of Bavaria in the lake at castle Berg. The docter left a large family.

MRS. ANNANDA BAI JOSHI the "Marhatta American Lady Doctor" leaves America early in October, and is expected to reach Bombay by the end of November. Mrs. Joshi has been appointed to have charge of the Kolhapore Hospital.

POPE LOE XIII is in a state of extreme weakness, and it is thought in his *entourage* that his end may be near.

THE PROGRAMME of the Vicero'y tour has been partially modified. His Excellency will not visit Karachi as originally proposed.

TUESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

ALL HONOR to the Hon'ble Vishvanath Naryan Mandalik, for doing his best to counteract the mischievous plots of busy "deformers." A meeting of the Hindoos of Bombay has lately been held under his presidency for adopting a memorial to the Viceroy, protesting against the proposed legislative interference in connection with the infant marriage question. The memorial very properly expresses a hope that the Government would not depart from the well-established and wise principle of non-interference with the religious and social customs of the people, and would not assist by legislation a movement which could be properly and naturally developed only by the spontaneous action of an influence working within the community itself. We have shown in these columns that legislative interference in such matters will be the fruitful source of serious mischief. Should the Government come to entertain the proposal seriously, it will be time for Calcutta and Madras to follow suit and to express their opinion about the insane idea in an unmistakeble fashion.

SOME LITTLE efforts are, it seems, being made to curtail military expenditure. Interpreters to British regiments are to be abolished next year, except to regiments newly arrived from England, which will be allowed an interpreter for one year. The wonder is that they should not have been abolished long ago.

THE APPOINTMENT of a fourth Judge for the Chief Court of Lahore has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Could not the Punjab Government be made to see the fitness of appointing a "native" to the post? An officiating appointment lately created uproar enough, but we think Sir Charles Aitchison's independence will not be intimidated by it. All the High Courts of India have Indian judges. Why should Lahore be unique in not having one?

ONE OF THE best suggestions ever made is, that the Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chunder Mitra should be appointed the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta on Mr. Ilbert's retirement from the post, in view of his approaching departure from India. Justice Mitra is we are afraid too independent and single-minded to have succeeded in winning the "golden opinion" of the authorities that be. He is a "native" besides and cannot be entrusted with having the guidance of the education of his countrymen. That the suggestion will, therefore, be not given effect to, may be taken almost for a certainty. Would we could cherish a hope in this respect!

LORD HARTINGON, Lord Spencer, and the Duke of Manchester are mentioned as likely "cold weather visitors" of India, this year. We have not been able to make ourselves think that Lord Churchill's visit and hearty enjoyment of Indian hospitality have led to any marvellous result. Visitors or no visitors, to us it is practically the same. Columns of newspapers and pages of magazines will be filled for a few weeks with plenty of trash intended to do duty of enlightening the "Home public" about matters Indian, and there it will stop if it does not do any further mischief.

THE railway, although not open to the public yet, runs right into Quetta. There promises to be a goodly need for it at no distant date.

THE Panjab Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills are not to be considered by the Select Committee before the middle of September. Both the Lahore Bench and Bar are opposed to their provisions, as seriously interfering with the vested rights of the landholding classes. The former have addressed Government strongly on the subject, and the latter have presented a memorial. But *cui bono?* The Government will carry its point. Revolution of landlaws and the ruin of landholders throughout India is now its recognised motto.

ON the 23rd ultimo some 800 of the Bunerwals raided into Euzufzai, attacking two villages facing the Malandri and Ambeyla passes respectively, and carried off many heads of cattle in spite of the opposition offered by the villagers.

A Lahore contemporary has reason to believe that the position of affairs in Afghanistan generally is not such as to justify the hopes of an uneventful cold weather on the frontier this year; and the state of the health of the Amir by no means tends to allay these apprehensions. No fears, however, are entertained at present about the Amir's health.

THERE are said to be 5,000 patent medicines of American concoction now in the market, and the trade amounts to 22,000,000 dols. per annum. Of this 10,000,000 dols. are expended in advertising, and the net profits are set down at 5,000,000 dols. Have any statistics been collected as to how many thousands of untimely deaths do most of this nostrums bring on? There is no bound to the credulity of man.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Parsee Eleven now in England lately played a match on the grounds of Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, against an Eleven of Prince Christian Victor's Club. Prince Victor's team went in first: Prince Victor scored 24 and Prince Albert Edward 11 *not out*, the innings closing for 90, against 33 obtained by the Parsees. The Parsees have, we are sorry to observe, systematically been doing a poor thing of it in England. The royal players must have gratified the Parsees a good deal by doing them the honor of having a match with them.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM RESOLUTELY REFUSES to make peace with Salar Jung, and all the endeavours of the British Resident to bring about a reconcilation have so far been fruitless. It is still hoped, however, that a happier state of things will prevail before the arrival of the Viceroy in November. We regret this

continued "bad blood," particularly considering the worth and ability of the Minister. The Viceroy cannot make peace if peace there *cannot* be. The sooner the master and the servant separate under these circumstances the better for all concerned. Why should the Government think otherwise and doggedly insist on retainiug Salar Jung's service. It must be galling to the Nizam in the extreme.

THE latest typographical wonder consists of an unabridged reprint of Dicknes' "Pickwick Papers"—200 pages and a neat wrapper—for the small cost of one penny. A complete copy of "Oliver Twist has been published, and its sale extended within a few days to the extraordinary number of 200,000 copies.

CIVILIZATION in Burma is marching apace. Since the annexation of upper Burma, there has been a remarkable increase in the demand for liquors, the value having risen from Rs. 56,000 in 1884-5 to Rs. 1, 16,846 in 1885-86. Bible and Brandy following close upon the British Bayonet, as usual.

IT IS STATED that the Amir has consented to an extension of the frontier railway to Candahar. What truth is there in the statement? The report has been officially denied.

AT A RECENT MEETING of the Societie Medical d'Amiens, M. Lessenne mentioned the following as a simple und trustworthy sign of death. After pricking the skin with a needle the puncture remains open, just as when a piece of leather is pricked. On the living body, on the contrary, even if the blood does not come to the surface, as would happen if the person were hysterical, the pin-prick closes at once, and does not leave the slightest trace.

THE YOUTHFUL EMPEROR of China is to assume the reins of government at the beginning of the next Chinese year. He will worship Heaven at the winter solstice at the Temple of Heaven, and some lucky day next February, will be fixed on which Kuang Hsii will ascend the Dragon Throne.

THURSDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER.

The Liberal Association of Chelsea have passed a resolution, affirming their conviction that Sir Charles Dilke is innocent, and expressing the greatest sympathy with him in his afflictions. No amount of sympathy or resolution, however, can efface the decision of the highest tribunal of the country. The political career of Sir Charles is over and he is a wreck now.

The Bombay Anglo-Indians are greatly exercised about an officiating appointment in a higher grade in the Educational Service, having been given to a junior officer, who is a "native" by the way. We do not know why the choice of the authorities to fill the appointment should have fallen upon Mr. Sitaram Viswanath Patvardhan M. A. and there may be really good reasons for it. But it is amusing to notice how the Anglo-Indians feel the "injustice of supersession" when a 'native' has the benefit of it. We are against all jobbing supersession, and wish that it were rigidly avoided in all Government departments. But then the monopolists will have a bad time of it.

A New brass foundry has been established in the district of Nuddea, by Mr. B. D. Pal Chowdry, a member of the Iron Institute, London. This is the first institution of its kind in India, on English and scientific principles, established by an English-educated native. During a long residence in England, he studied metallurgy. We wish Mr. Pal Chowdry all success and hope there will be many of our young men to immitate his good example. Some of Nuddea's indegenous brass works are of exquisite workmanship and Mr. Pal Chowdry ought to be able to improve upon them largely.

THE Government of India has received from Her Majesty the Queen Empress, her gracious permission to allow Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to be decorated with the gold medal which the Shah of Persia is desirous to confer on this prominent Parsee citizen of Bombay, in token of the good wishes which his Majesty entertains towards the Parsee community.

THE *Ceylon Observer* says:—Dr. Froster. of Burgos, has made a communication to the Royal Astronomical Society, in which he states that, by Journals of the weather kept by his grandfather, father and himself, for a century past, whenever the new moon has fallen on a Saturday, the following twenty days have been wet and windy in nineteen cases out of twenty. The Hindoo astrologers generalise things very much in the same way, but the process is not rigid induction, and therefore scientificaly not worth much.

THE Government of India has received a memorial from ex-King Theebaw, praying for his removal from Rutnagherry. He does not like the place on account of its dreariness and dullness and its being infested with snakes and scorpions. He also asks to be restored to his throne on the ground that he was removed from Mandalay on the understanding that he was to meet the Viceroy, and that he was to be sent back in three months. Poor Theebaw! He should have known the people he had to deal with. But why should he not be removed to a better locality, if Rutnagherry does not agree with him? We hope Governmet will generously grant the fallen monarch this paltry concession. They are reaping a good harvest on his fall.

THE *Ironmonger* states that 20,000 tons of steel rails have been ordered in England for the United States. The orders are for two lots of 10,000 tons each, one being taken in the West coast district and the other in Wales. The price is said to be about 3£ 12s, 6d. per ton. The American rail mills are all remarkably busy, hence these orders have been sent to England. While England is complaining of glut and lull in all departments of trade and manufacture, busy America has spare orders for the benefit of the Old Country.

ON Aug. 6, the grand historical procession in connection with the Heidelberg Quincentenary celebration, the preparations for which had occupied a year, took place. The ten great groops of which it consisted comprised not less than 900 persons.

M. PASTEUR says that men who habitually use intoxicating spirits are more difficult to cure if bitten by a mad dog than temperate men. This is no great bit of news; for the same has been found true of every severe ailment, of every wound that befalls drunkards and yet it is believed all over India that opium laters and kuchla eaters, if they be in the habit of taking large quantities of the drug daily, are proof against the cobra virus. Half a dozen on the one side and six on the other.

FRIDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER

M. PAUL Bouiller, of the Paris Municipal Council, has invented a novel form of duels. He has challenged M. Pasteur, but the weapons are to be neither pistols nor rapiers, but hydrophobia. The combatants are to be bitten by an undoubtedly rabid dog. Then the Councillor is to be cauterised, and the Professor inoculated. The contest will be decided when one of them goes mad. This reminds us of the old story of a Doctor who having been asked to make his choice of the weapon with which he was to fight a duel when cholera was raging fearfully, proposed six large ripe cucumbers and a dozen unripe guavas for each combatant. He said, "the trial is to prove who is a coward and afraid to die. And as the articles proposed were sure to bring on cholara, the trial would he quite as satisfactory as probing each other with the point of a rapier, or trying to lodge an ounce of lead in each other's chest.

RECENT experiments, conducted by the War Office, show that the Bruce electric balloon is likely to prove of infinite service to troops during night time. It is made of traslucent material, and is filled with gas, in the midst of which carefully insulated electric lamps are suspended. The current reaches these by the chain, to which the balloon is attached, and is held captive at the desired height. Signalling by the flash method is capable of being read at a distance of seventeen miles. It is pointed out that not only will this invention be of utility for signalling purposes, but that it will prove valuable in showing, during the advance or retreat of armies fixed points to which movements are to be directed.

THERE is some prospect that the market will soon be glutted with big rubies. Quite an unusual number of exceptionally large stones have recently been consigned to the Parisian jewllers from Geneva; and the suspicions of the trade having been aroused in consequence, M. Vanderheym, an expert, was commissioned to examine some of the stones. He pronounces them to be genuine, but not natural rubies, the only thing spurious about them being their size. They are composed, he declares of a number of small rubies fused together by some novel process at a temperature previously unknown and unattainable. The fraud is exceedingly difficult to detect, for, though the fabricated stones do not possess all the transparency of the natural ruby, the difference is so slight as to escape all but the trained professional eye. Where is civilized fraud to stop?

SATURDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM an enumeration of lady sculports exhibiting in Paris, we learn, that there are no fewer than 136. It is calculated that, comparing the rate of increase during past years, next year should show 200 sculptresses at least, and so on till it will become necessary to convert the avenue of the Champs Elysees into a sculpture gallery. Of course this countergency need not be apprehended. The law of demand and supply will soon put a stop to a glut.

A Special investigation which was made by a Committee composed of Drs. Cleghorn, Joubert, and Clarke regarding a fatal type of fever that was prevalent in the Alipore Jail, has resulted in its being found that cerebro-spinal meningitis has prevailed in many parts of India, in jails and in emigrant ships, without being recognised as a disease distinct from remittent fever, with which it has been confounded. The Committee express the opinion that defective ventilation and the crowding together of large bodies of human beings are the most important hygienic defects which can, in the present state of our knowledge, be said to favour the development of such a disease.

MANY graziers and others in various parts of Australia have sought to diminish the rabbit nuisance by turning out cats into the bush, hoping, of course, that the feline animals would kill the others. Quite the contrary however has, unfortunately, been the result. According to the *Wimonera Star* the cat and the rabbit have entered into an alliance as Mr. and Mrs, or *vice-versa*, and the progeny is thus described:—

The head, fore-feet, and half of the body of each animal partake of the cat, while the other quarters resemble the rabbit, even to its fur, the fore parts having the coarser hair of the maternal parent. They are very docile. They are omnivorous, and relish grass with as much gusto as they would a mouse.

We hold that Pussy always takes as becomes her, the place of Mrs and the issue—well one's imagination need be at no loss to make it out. Some reporters are particularly imaginative.

A BI-WEEKLY paper, to be called the *Mandally Pioneer*, is about to be published at Mandalay. A bad beginning to say the least. The name augurs ill.

A SMALL monthly magazine, of the high sounding name of *Raj Chikitsaka* or the "Royal Physician," has been started under the management of some physicians. European and India styles of treatment of some common diseases, have been given in the first number in a popular way. The magazine has made a good start and we wish it success.

THE Calcutta branch of the Silver Association has forward a petition to the Government of India bearing 3,000 signatures in favour of bi-metallism.

OVER 3000 women are employed in the railway offices in Austria, at salaries ranging from £3 to £5 a month. Nearly all are widows of men who died in Railway service.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1886.

LEGISLATIVE TINKERING.

THERE can be no finality in the laws of a progressive society. Laws must always keep pace with the advance of civilization and social usages. No more will the frock of an infant suit it when it has grown up a fully developed man, than laws framed for a primitive state of society be fit for a more complicated organization. The laws of the Hindus are believed to have originally come from inspired sages; but notwithstanding the conservatism of the most conservative of nations, they have been gradually changed almost out of recognition to suit altered circumstances. Such changes are inevitable, and to them therefore we do not refer here. Our theme is different. We refer here to changes necessitated by the nature of our Legislative Councils. Constituted as those Councils are, it is impossible to avoid a constant stream of changes resulting from haste, incompetence, one-sidedness, personal ambition, restlessness, and certain other causes more or less personal, but not connected with social wants and progress. We can easily conceive the howl of indignation which will assail us, when we say that our legislators are exceedingly hasty, and yet the fact remains that they are sadly wanting in that calm, quiet, careful deliberation which is necessary for turning out a workman-like piece of legislative work. They may display the greatest fussiness, not unoften real arduous labour, but that is not inconsistent with haste. Take for instance the Bengal Tenancy Act. The members of the Council really did hard work, sitting for months three times a week; but the time was not devoted to improve the Bill, and adapt it to the circumstances of the country, but to carry on party warfare, to put down opposition; and when the time for the annual exodus arrived it had to be passed by sheer force of majority in hot haste; and that in such a state that it was unfit to be brought into operation without an amending Act. The exodus must come in every year, and that must cause haste, members must go home, and that causes haste; members have other works to attend to, and that must cause haste; opposition must be smothered by giving it no time to gather strength, and that must cause haste; pet theories have to be worked out, and that must cause haste. Of incompetence we do not wish to say any thing more than this—that even our Government have frequently complained of bad drafting. The one-sidedness results from the Council being composed of officials with just a dash of ornamental outsiders most of whom bring no local experience to their work; and are always looked down upon, and snubbed in one way or another. The personal ambition comes into play with the Law Member, who has a natural ambition (for which of course we do not blame him) to signalise his name by association with some grand legislative measure during the short tenure of his office, but which requires much longer time for due maturation. There is not unoften also a restlessness, a desire to show by a constant display of work, that the law department is not idle. These causes result in frequent errors and imperfections so glaring that tinkering is the only resource left to rectify them. Two-thirds of all the laws passed every year are no other than measures of such tinkering. A notable instance of all the evils we have above touched upon is afforded by the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill, which was laid before the Viceroy's Legislative Council on Wednesday before last. The Procedure Code was originally passed in 1859, and in course of four years there was such a mass of errors and defects found in it, that Mr. Harrington was employed to revise it in 1865. Further revisions followed (independently of some minor tinkering Acts) by Mr, Hobhouse, and the Code was recast in 1877. The revised edition, however, was not in force for two years when Mr. Hobhouse's successor discovered flaws which needed an amending Act of a hundred sections in 1879, and a new Code was passed in 1882, and now within five years we have another revision in the new Bill. These revisions extend over 37 sections, and Mr. Ilbert assures the public that his new Bill touches upon "sundry minor amendments," but "is not, and does not profess to be, based on any general or exhaustive revision of the Code." He says:—"Suggestions have from time to time been made to me that the Civil Procedure Code is still very imperfect, and stands much in need of a further general revision, but, although I fully appreciate the importance of such periodical revisions, the Council will probably agree with me in thinking that a piece of work of this kind, if attempted, should be done thoroughly. And after consulting privately several of my friends on the Bench and at the Bar, I came to the conclusion that the Code was on the whole working as well as the machinery at our disposal warranted us in expecting, and that, though there might be room for improvement here and there, I should not be justified in advising the Government to undertake so laborious a task as a general revision of the system. It has been remarked more than once in this Council that the whole legislative and administrative machinery of India had for a lengthened period been at work on the Bill which became law in 1877, and one should not with a light heart invite our over-worked officials to a repetition of such a task." This is certainly very considerate; our "overworked" judicary will doubtless feel thankful for it. A brand new complete Procedure Code every five years is more than what human nature can stand. It would have been even more considerate had Mr Ilbert spared the public this Bill of 37 sections. India would have prospered much better without it than she will with it; but it would be hard to deny Mr. Ilbert, on the eve of his departure, the opportunity of associating his name with the Civil Procedure Code of the country. He cannot leave India with nothing better than the aborted Ilbert Bill, nor is his credit much enhanced by the scheme of "a fraud upon the law" which he has in hand about the abolition of imprisonment for debt, which he dares not openly pass for Bengal and Bombay, but which he wants to smuggle in by a side wind. And if this Procedure Code amendment draft would do better. we cannot have the heart to oppose it. Only as children of the soil we cannot but mourn the state of things which brings in every month a plentiful crop of obnoxious laws and worse amendments, only for the sake of satisfying personal fads and perverse crotchets.

THE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

WE HAVE received a copy of the last Report of the "Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science." The Association has now entered upon the tenth year of its existence. The success which it has achieved during this period is very encouraging. The very fact of the lecture-hall being crowded by earnest students every lecture evening shows that the Institution has succeeded in awakening a warm interest in the study of the physical sciences. An interesting feature of these lectures is that they are not merely attended by the tyros of our colleges and schools, but also by men of advanced years, who snatch an hour from their active life, to devote to the study of scientific truths. We have noticed grey-headed persons listening attentively, and taking notes, at these lectures. Forty-six-lecture were delivered during the year under notice, and the number, we see, was less than in former years. One of the reasons was that owing to the gas fittings not having been promptly completed, lectures could not be resumed till March, and another was the illness of Babu Taraprasanna Roy, which obliged him to discontinue his lectures on Chemistry. But even if it were not for these inevitable reasons, we should not complain that the number of lectures was not large. On the contrary, bearing in mind the fact that the lecturers are not remunerated for their services, we are thankful to them even for this small number of lectures. The lecturers, who so generously offer their gratuitous services to the Association, are all of them men who occupy the highest position in Calcutta in their respective professions, and we feel bound to thank them publicly for the noble work they are doing. It is impossible to expect, however, that they should be able to continue performing their self-imposed task *for ever*, and the question then arises how would the Science Association do its work, when the Tcease to offer their gratuitous service. The funds at the disposal of the Association are not enough to entertain paid lecturers, and so long as that is not done, the stability of the Institution cannot be considered to be secure. The following extracts from the Report will show the exact state of the funds:—

"The sum subscribed for the Lecture Hall and Building Fund, as will be seen from the reports of previous years, amounted to Rs. 31,700. Of this sum the amount realized up to 31st December 1885 was Rs. 25,000. The actual cost of the construction of the Lecture Hall has amounted to Rs. 20,215-5-3, and that of the Gallery to Rs. 3,250, making a total of Rs. 23,465-5-3, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,534-10-9 available for building purpose.

The Ripon Professorship Fund made no progress in the past year. Only Rs. 150 was realized during the year, making a total of Rs. 2,200 realized, out of the sum of Rs. 17,050 subscribed in 1884. No promise of fresh subscription was received during the year under review. Considering the importance of the fund, and the honored name it bears, the Committee hope that the fund will not be allowed to remain in its present dwarfed and barren state.

On the 31st December 1886, the Association had in the custody of the Bank of Bengal, Government Securities of the value of Rs. 77,400, a floating balance of Rs. 6,180-7-3, and a cash balance in the office of Rs. 33-7-0, amounting in all to Rs. 82,614-14-3."

We would draw particular attention to the fact, noticed in the Report, that "the Ripon Professorship Fund made no progress in the past year." Only the small sum of Rs. 17,050 has been subscribed since the Fund was started in March 1884, of which sum H. H. the Maharaja of Durbhanga has with his characteristic liberality subscribed Rs. 10,000, and H. H. the Nizam of Hydrabad Rs. 3000, so that from Bengal the Association has got promise of only Rs. 4000. No promise of fresh subscription was received for the Fund till last week, when we had the pleasure to announce that Kumar Nil Krishna has come forward in its aid with Rs. 500. According to Dr. Sircar there ought to be at least two professorships, and he wants what he rightly calls the modest sum of a lac of Rupees for each professorship. In view of the functions which the Association has proposed to perform we are of opinion that two professorships, with a lac for each professorship will not be enough. There ought to be as many professorships as there are specialized sciences. The cry nowadays is for the spread of technical education. This cry can only be satisfied if both Government and people set about working in real earnest. Referring to the pamphlet on the Science Association, we find that Dr. Sircar very sagaciously said in 1877: "Technical education cannot be properly, efficiently, and permanently carried on without a previous supply of indigenous scientific teachers," and, indeed, according to Scott Russel, the greatest advocate of Technical enducation, a technical teacher should be a master of science and a master of skill. It must be evident, therefore that in the foundation of the Science Association in the metropolis, we have a real beginning made of a central institution not only for the spread of scientific knowledge but for the supply of indigenous scientific teachers, in

other words, of the nucleus of a polytechnic such as exist in Switzerland and Germany. All that is wanted for its full development is money, and we trust our countrymen would bear in mind the words which Dr. Rajendralala Mitra uttered, in addressing the Subscribers of the then projected Association at their third meeting, that "to carry out the scheme of the Association effectually and completely in all its branches they wanted a lac for every thousand they had."

Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, the founder and zealous Secretary of the Association, is unremitting in his exertions to place the Institution on a permanent basis. But, we regret, to see that he is still working single-handed, and, it is impossible for him to do all that ought to be done.

THE *FINALE* OF THE CROLE CASE.

One of the last acts of Lord Kimberley as Secretary of State for India was to dispose of the Crole case. His lordship's despatch on the subject is exactly what might have been expected from a weak-minded man like the late head of the India Office. Lord Kimberly holds that Mr. Crole was right in bringing the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan's conduct to the notice of his official superiors. His lordship had previously recorded his opinion that the beneficiary interest in the Richings estate, was really Mr. J. F. Sullivan's, but it was unfortunate that the arrangement was such as to render it difficult for the public to distinguish between the proprietorship of the son and that of his father. Lord Kimberley has been constrained by the very force of facts to modify his views. He says:—"It is now shown that Mr. Sullivan had in truth a substantial interest in the estate in question. The opinion of the Acting Advocate-General, of Madras, to that effect is quoted in the order of your government, dated the 4th January, 1886, and Mr. Crole was fully justified in bringing the actual facts to the knowledge of Government. It is, indeed, admitted in the minute of your Excellency, dated 22nd January last, that even as regards a mere rumour, Mr. Crole would have done right in calling the attention of Government to it." Again, in his difference with the Board of Revenue which led to his removal from Madura, Mr. Crole is equally absolved from blame. Lord Kimberley observes:—"With regard to the transfer of Mr. Crole to Anantpore, I am obliged to state my opinion that admitting that the Board of Revenue were right in taking exception to an objectionable expression made use of by him at the close of one of his letters, his disclaimer of offensive intention and his apology ought to have been accepted."

So far all sensible and right-minded persons will go entirely with Lord Kimberley. His lordship has conclusively shown that the principal charges which the Madras authorities brought against Mr. Crole had no legs to stand upon. That officer, the despatch declares in the plainest terms, ought not to have been removed from Madura for alleged insubordination to the Board of Revenue, and that he was justified in bringing the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan's connection with the Richings estate to the knowledge of Government. After these findings, Mr. Crole should have been honorably acquitted. But Lord Kimberley, whose weakness is notorious, could not command the courage required for carrying his views to their logical conclusion. The Madras Government, on his lordship's own showing, had severely punished Mr. Crole for simply doing his duty, and he merely contented himself by reducing that punishment by one-half, instead of remitting it altogether. Mr. Crole's fault, according to Lord Kimberley, was that in calling attention to Mr. Sullivan's connection with the Richings estate he used intemperate language and made insinuations against that gentleman not warranted by the facts; and that he introduced certain imaginary grievances of his own which even if they could have been shown to have any real foundation, had nothing to do with the case. Although, therefore, Mr. Crole merited punishment, I cannot think him to have been so far to blame as to have deserved the severe penalty of suspension for an entire year. I am, on the whole, of opinion that the punishment which he will have undergone at the date of your receiving this despatch will meet the requirements of the case and I think suspension should then cease. Mr. Crole should also be saved from losing, during his suspension, his time for pension." The illogical character of Lord Kimberley's decision is manifest. If the period of Mr. Crole's suspension is to count as service towards pension, why should he not be allowed to draw his pay for that period? It is no doubt true that in some of his letters Mr. Crole made use of intemperate language and introduced into the case certain imaginary grievances of his own. But we must not forget the mental frame in which he was at the time. He had literally been goaded by the Madras Government for simply doing his duty. In using intemperate language. Mr. Crole acted under grave provocation, and that circumstance goes far to excuse him. The illogical character of Lord Kimberley's decision is probably due to the fact that his lordship was disinclined to hurt the *amour propre* of Sir M. E. Grant Duff who had been his lieutenent at the Colonial Office during the earlier part of Mr. Gladstone's second Administration. But the late Secretary of State for India should not have allowed himself to be influenced by any such consideration. The case was one which involved the reputation of the British Government in India. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff and his colleagues, who had by their proceeding in the Crole case, deliberately lowered that reputation in the eyes of the public, deserved to be mercilessly dealt with. Their fault was not a mere error of judgment; it was a resolute and determined attempt to suppress Mr. Crole who had the audacity to bring the misdoings of the Senior Member of the Madras Council to the notice of Government. It is impossible that the case can rest where Lord Kimberley has left it. We have no doubt Mr. Crole will again memorialise the Secretary of State for India, and for the sake of the good name of the British Government we earnestly hope that full justice will ultimately be done to him.

CERTIFICATES FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

The new Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation has suggested a change in the present procedure for the disposal of the dead, either by cremation or burial. The present practice, he holds, affords feeble guarantee as regards the classification of disease in the mortuary returns. He suggests (1) to revert to the system of certificates as provided in the Municipal Act of 1876, and (2) to institute a system of medical certificates. The law referred to runs thus:

S. 171. "It shall not be lawful for any sexton or keeper of cemetery, burial ground, or burning ghat, to bury, burn, or allow to be buried or burned any corpse, unless the said corpse is accompanied by a certificate in the form specified in the 9th schedule and signed by a Registrar appointed under Section 169, or by a medical officer."

The penalty for the breach of this section is a fine not exceeding Rs. 100. The advantage of having this certificate is thus set forth by the Health Officer:

"A certificate is a valuable check on the manner in which Registrars at the burial grounds and burning ghats perform their duties, it is also an important check on the number of burials which take place in those burial grounds to which no Munshee is attached; the sexton should be made liable to a heavy fine if he buries a body without a certificate; it is true that he is liable to that now, but the system of certificates having been dropped by the authority supposed to see the Act carried out, it is hardly to be expected that the sexton will trouble himself about a certificate."

The Chairman of the Corporation has failed, as was to be expected from his wide knowledge and experience, to appreciate the force of this argument. He says:

"Dr. Simpson should at once re-introduce the the system which is obligatory on his department by law. But I am bound to say that in my judgment the practical effect will be inappreciable. At the two town burning ghats the Sub-Registrars will virtually give with their right hand certificates to their left, as it is they who register and they who allow the cremation to proceed. Where the certificates will be really valuable, that is, at the numerous cemeteries round about Calcutta, the law does not apply. Though, therefore, Mr. Todd appears to have acted in distinct opposition to the law in discontinuing the use of certificates, I do not think that, apart from its illegality, the order was unreasonable. The certificate, it will be seen, is a *verbatim* copy of the register, and it is evident that a certificate would invariably be given precisely in those cases which had been registered and in which it would be superfluous, while the law would apply to very few of those places in which it would be useful, viz., private cemeteries in which unregistered corpses are buried. In these places if the friends evade the law with impunity in not registering, they would still more easily avoid the necessity of a certificate."

The second suggestion is thus elaborated:

"*To institute a system of medical certificates*—While the Registrar's certificate has its value as affording accuracy in numbers, it fails in the most important information which a Health Department requires, viz., details as to the cause of death. This cannot be otherwise obtained than by instituting a system of medical certificates, for the only person competent to give any reliable information concerning the cause of death is the medical man who has been in attendance during the illness, or who has examined the body. Admittedly there is a difficulty in Calcutta arising from the number of people who do not call in medical assistance, but that will gradually disappear as the number of medical men in Calcutta increases and medical advice comes more within the reach of the poor. There are already over 300 qualified medical men resident and practising in the native quarter of the town. These and the younger men who are year by year settling down in practice will gradually displace the medicine men who at present often take the place and assume the functions of properly qualified physicians.

"All deaths should be registered at the Registrar's Office in the ward in which the death took place.

"In those cases where a doctor has attendeds a medical certificate in the form appended should be produced. The death will then be registered from the information contained in that certificate. The Registrar would give in its place a *pass* certificate to be delivered by the friends who accompany the corpse to the man in charge of the ghat or burial ground, who would keep a registry of these certificates. The Superintending Registrar would check them every week.

In those cases where no medical man has attended, inquiries should be instituted by the Superintending Registrar of the Division, who should be a medical man, into the circumstances and causes of the death. When satisfied he would give a certificate as to the probable cause of death."

The Chairman in this instance has failed in a different direction. He has not been able fully to grasp the true bearing of the recommendation. He looks at it only with reference to its financial aspect. He observes: "Recommendation No. II is to require the medical attendant to give a certificate of the cause of death, and to require the Superintending Registrar of the division, who should be a medical man, to hold an enquiry and report the cause of death in all other cases. The object of this recommendation admittedly is to improve the registration *qua* accuracy of *classification*, not *qua* accuracy of *numbers*, and if the evil of inaccurate classification is sufficiently great to justify the extra expense, I see no other means of effecting it. But it will obviously involve a change in the law, making it obligatory on all medical men to give certificates; it will also involve an increased staff, an estimate of which the Health Officer might be requested to prepare for consideration."

The question of money in this case is of small consideration compared to the effect it will have on the domestic economy of the people. Dr Simpson is a new comer, who has no knowledge of the social habits and customs of the country. He knows that in his own country the remains of the dead are not removed from home and finally disposed of until many hours, and frequently several days, after death, the corpse being left in one room in the dwelling house, while the living carry on their ordinary domestic duties in the other rooms, not unoften, as in Ireland, keeping wake for the dead by drinking and feasting. Under the circumstances it is perfectly immaterial what time may be necessary for a Registrar to hold an enquiry. In India with the Hindus the case is totally different. Here the dying must be removed from his room and put out in the courtyard or open ground before the house, if there be no time to take him to the nearest river side, and cremation must follow as soon after death as possible. If a man dies at night, the cremation must commence within that night, or the living suffer the social stigma of keeping at home a "stale dead" (*bashi mara*) and as long as the cremation is not completed, no victuals are dressed at home and none of the family is permitted to eat any thing. For suckling infants a little milk is borrowed from the neighbours, but no hearth is kindled to boil milk for it. In fact, it is a deep, profound and overwhelming mourning (no matter whether real or professed) that is observed, and not a wake with the decanter always open on the sideboard and the flagon freely circulating. Occasionally, but rarely, the requirements of *post mortem* examination cause a delay, and that delay is felt to be more oppressive, more cruel, more heart-rending than the death which the family has to mourn. Within the last six months we came to know of a case in which an entire family including many members, young and old, had to fast for forty hours on account of the accidental death of a relative which necessitated a *post mortem* examination. And the plan proposed will, if enforced, make this evil general. We have no hesitation in saying that one-half of the people of Calcutta do not, or cannot afford to, call in a medical man of the European type. Notwithstanding the 300 medical men referred to by Dr. Simpson (is the number correct ?) we have every reason to believe that the *kabirajes*, the *hakims*, and the medicine men have a very wide practice. Even in well-to-do houses elderly widow ladies frequently refuse to have medicines from other than their family *kabirajes*, and in all such cases the relatives will have to take the dead to the Registrar's Office in the first instance, and wait his convenience for an enquiry and obtain a certificate before the corpse can be, removed to the burning ghat and cremated. We have often seen two or three women bringing a corpse to the burning ghat, being too poor or friendless to command any further aid, and in the name of accuracy of classification these are to be forced to take the corpse, perhaps at midnight, to the office of the ward Registrar, and there await his convenience for any number of hours, in pain, in mouring and fasting, then carry the corpse to the burning ghat and conduct the cremation, which usually takes more than six hours to accomplish. It would be difficult to conceive anything more cruel and tyrannical. It might be said that the present customs and observances of the Hindus are barbarous, and it would be well to bring on a change by dint of law so as to do away with the fasting and to introduce an Irish wake, in the name of civilization. But the amount of cruelty that will be inflicted before the change is completed will be stupendous. and we wonder this phase of the question did not strike Mr. Harrison when he noticed the scheme.

Latest News and Notes.

On dit His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has obtained permission of the India Government, for immediate legislation in connexion with the question of adulteration of *ghee*. A meeting of the Bengal Council has, accordingly, been summoned to consider the draft Bill, that we published in our last issue, and Sir Rivers Thompson will come down from Darjeeling to preside at the meeting.

Lord Ulick Browne, who, on the expiry of the period of his service, was to have retired from the Commissionership of the Rajshaye Division, has been granted a month's extension by the Secretary of State. The extension of service is stated to be on public grounds, and will have effect from the 1st instant.

Our Allahabad contemporary is very angry with us for our saying, 'if greased cartridges could move the sepoys to mutiny, it is not impossible for them to resent greased *ghi*.' He fancies that he spies in it a threat about mutiny, and at once loses all balance of mind. To restore his equanimity we may tell him, that the sepoys would resent greased *ghi* by rising, not against Government, which is perfectly innocent, but against the knaves and rogues who sell tallow under the name of *ghi*, and the result would be a few bazar riots and no mutiny. Our contemporary tells us that he has made inquiries and been assured that the Government does not issue *ghi* to the sepoys. If he has made any such inquiry he has been sold by his informant. The Government *does* issue *ghi* to the sepoys when they are serving in foreign places, such as Suakin, Upper Burmah, Afghanistan, Central Asia, &c. We are glad to notice the Government has taken up the matter in very good spirit. The sympathy it has evinced in this respect is worthy of our great Government, and deserving of the highest commendation.

Mr. L. P. D Broughton, long the Administrator General of Bengal, is ill, and has gone home on leave. Mr. Marsden, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta officiates, during Mr. Broughton's absence, and has been allowed a year's leave to enable him to take up his duties as officiating Administrator General. His place on the Police Bench has been given to Mr. G. Leith, who has been officiating as an Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Legislative Department. Mr Leith is not a barrister of long standing, nor very particularly known to fame, and his claims to the Chiefship on the Police Bench seem to be grounded on no better a basis than that of holding an appointment under Government, which has given him ample opportunities 'of making interest' as they call it, with the authorities that be. We are willing to believe that his claims are stronger ; but we can not help thinking that the Government could have got a more thoroughly tried person of wider experience for the important post. The vast and practically uncontrolled powers vested in the Chief Presidency Magistrate, makes it incumbent on the Government that the best man available should be appointed to the place, and there need not be any pretence that the Government has attempted to do so in the present case.

The present Court-Fees Act has now been in force for sixteen years ; but we have hardly yet had a proper hand-book of the law, embodying the scattered circulars, orders and notifications on the subject. The want has been keenly felt by the profession for a long time, the orders, circulars and notifications not being always available in a compendious from. Babu Jivan Krishna Ghose, Pleader Judge's Court, Alipore, has removed this want by publishing an edition of the Act, with notes of decided cases, and an appendix containing the rules, circulars, orders notifications of the High Courts of India, and notifications and orders of the Government of India and the Local Governments, with a full Index. Great pains have evidently been taken to make the work as complete as possible and it ought to prove very useful to the profession at large and to those whom business always takes to courts of law. The work is neatly got up in Messrs. I. C. Bose's usual style, and is cheap enough.

The Corporators of Calcutta seem not to approve of the recommendation of the British Indian Association that the Viceroy should at once issue an Ordinance under the Indian Council's Act to make adulteration of *ghi* punishable. At their last meeting they resolved to apply to Government to pass a law at an extraordinary meeting of the Bengal Council to be held immediately. They seem not have considered whether such a thing is possible within the next fortnight, seeing that no law can be effectual until it has received the sanction of the Viceroy. Of course the whole thing can be managed if the Lieutenant-Governor from Darjiling could wire his order for holding the meeting, and then telegraph to the Viceroy for sanction, and the sanction be telegraphed forth with. But could anything be more disgraceful and dangerous than such legislation ? Once begin it, and there will be no end to it. Those who complain of the Gagging Act at one sitting should be the last to pray for a similar course now with a quorum of four members out of thirteen and no time for due deliberation, every thing being done at a single sitting. An Ordinance under the Indian Council's Act cannot be in force for more than six months, after which it lapses by effluxion of time, and it can be easily set aside by an executive order at any time before that period. But an Act of the legislature cannot be undone without another Act and the more difficult the passing of an Act the better for the community at large. As for the power of issuing Ordinances, it remains intact, and by shutting our eyes we cannot kill it. If we invite a law at one sitting for our benefit, we cannot fair object to the same course being taken by a Lord Lytton for his purposes. Some people have a notion that an Ordinance would be unprecedented. They seem to forget that a few years ago such an Ordinance was issued to suppress the acting of a farce in one of the Calcutta Theatres. They strain at a gnat and swallow camels.

The Bengal Government lately addressed the Chamber of Commerce on the question of what is called, "an alteration in the standared of refraction of wheat. Wheat is adulterated now to a large extent and the Government of Bengal proposed measures to prevent this admixture. Very little however, can be done by the Government in this respect without the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce. The real reason why wheat is adulterated by admixture of foreign substances lies in the fact that it is not the cultivator's interest to produce entirely clean grain, for, so long as a minium of 5 per cent refraction is deducted by exporters in Calcutta, it is evident that it is the interest of the producer to mix dirt with the beast grain, to that extent The Calcutta merchants would not pay for clean grain, and so it is not to the interest of the trader, to supply him with pure wheat. Pure or adulterated, 5 per cent. of impurities will be deducted, and so the petty trader mixes his grain with at least 5 per cent of dirt. The following anecdote related of the Hon'ble Jai Prakash Lall, the able and energetic manager of the Dumraon Raj, is significant : "He said that about two years ago, when the prospects of the wheat trade were apparently good, he seriously thought of cultivating wheat on a lage scale. He estimated that on the Raja's estates there are 300,000 acres of land capable of growing wheat, and he proposed commencing operations with a capital of two lakhs. His idea was to induce the ryots to grow wheat alone by means of advances in coin and seed, and he intended purchasing machinery such as he had seen at the Calcutta Exhibition for cleaning the grain. All that he now required was a remunerative market, Last year, when in Calcutta on Council business, he called at the office of Ralli Brothers, and after telling them his plans askad what price they would give for clean grain. Ralli Brothers informed him that owing to the action of the merchants in England they could not afford to pay more for a clean sample than they now did for grain with 5 per cent. refraction. Upon hearing this the Manager abanoned the idea of growing and cleaning wheat on a large scale. It is difficult to overrate the significance of this anecdote, which appears to prove conclusively that

long as merchants will not pay a higher price for clean grain it is useless for Government to think of inducing cultivators to change their present practice. This question of an alteration in the standard of refraction is important, but the Chamber of Commerce has declined to re-open it. Sir Rivers Thompson trusts, however, that if the prospects of the trade improve it may be possible, and in this hope has again addressed that body on the subject.

The Punjab Tenancy Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, and it will soon be the law of the Province. In the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, it is a small measure, and it should, therefore, cause no uneasiness in the public mind. In its two most important features, namely, the adjustment of occupancy rents by the standard of the Government revenue and the adjustment of those rents by the Settlement Officer at the time of settlement, it reverts, we are told, to the old law and custom of the Punjab. It is extremely difficult to tell now what were the old laws and customs of the province. So many changes have been made by the Sikh Government and the Lawrence School, that not the slightest trace is left of the "old" institutions of the land. Proprietory rights have been entirely swept away, and a new order of things has been introduced in which the landlord as a factor has been eliminated. Our readers will not be surprised, therefore, at the statement made, that the Bill does not raise now those delicate and difficult economic questions which so often accompany discussions on tenant-right. Indeed, says His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab "very great changes will have to pass over the social condition of the Punjab before such questions can assume magnitude in this Province. In the Punjab the land is not, as in some parts of India, concentrated in the hands of large proprietors, to whom the mass of the people stand in the relation of tenants. The Punjab is a country of small landowners and of peasant-proprietors who are their own tenants. The mass of the people are themselves the proprietory body, cultivating their own lands. The average area of proprietory estates is something under 25 acres. In an area of 63½ million acres, something less than 9 millions are tenant-holdings In a cultivated area of 23½ millions acres, 62 per cent. is cultivated by the proprietors themselves, 13 per cent. by occupancy-tenants, and 25 per cent. by tenants-at-will." In spite of this we are perverse enough to scout the idea of the Bill being calculated to foster and preserve friendly relations between landlords and tenants, who are often of the same flesh and blood and often still of the same social class, as the landlords themselves. So are they in other provinces, and but for the interference of the Legislature, there would be harmony and good-will among landlords and tenants; but such state of things has been rendered impossible by the Tenancy Acts of the day.

We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. H. G. Wilkins, Officiating Duputy Commissioner of the Calcutta Police. He twice officiated for Mr. Lambert, and was long the District Superintendent of Police in 24-Pergunas. He was held in high esteem by all who had occasion to come across him both for his talents and for his unvaried courtesy. The deceased was suffering from dropsy for some time, and the melancholy occurrence took place at the Lall Bazar Police premises where he used to live, on Wednesday night. A large body of mourners headed by Mr. H. L. Harrison followed his remains to the grave on Thursday evening. The Presidency Police Court was closed that day.

The well-known Commissariat cases long pending in the High Court have just been decided. A number of Commissariat Gomastas, who had supplied stores during the late Afghan campaign, sued the Secretary of State for their dues, but have been nonsuited on the score of want of jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court, to try matters alleged to have arisen in Afghanistan and Peshwar, and that of limitation. If the suits had been dismissed on the first plea alone, the plaintiffs might have sought redress in some other competent Courts of law; but the second plea lays an axe at the root of all their hopes. A similar case was dismissed on somewhat similar grounds some time ago, and the decision was confirmed in appeal. The Government Solicitor thereon informed the present plaintiffs that their suits would similarly end, and they would be held responsible for all costs if they carried them on after this wraning. The poor fellows took opinion of eminent counsel and went to a hearing as their claims were based on somewhat different grounds. They have been condignly punished for their impudence in trying to get their dues from Government. We do not care to enter into a discussion about the merits of the legal issues of the case. We need only stop to indicate that the law must be abnormally bad if it can countenance things like these. Here were a number of poor Gomastas who on the strength of the assurance of the Government periled their necks and purses in the dreary passes of Afghanistan to supply store to the army, who are point blank told that they can't have their money as they are too late in coming to court. Their claims are not denied. Their bills were partially accepted by the Commissariat officers, but the payment was put off because they claimed more, and put in "re-charge" bills which were "retrenched" in their turn and so on. The final settlement of their claims was postponded till the return of Major this from furlough or of Colonel that from the field and on various other pretences. When they were finally denied payment they came to court, only to find at a bitter cost that they have spent for nothing, their thousands and lacs of hard-earned Rupees, and their blood in not a few cases, in the service of their Government. Official routine and red-tapism which ingeniously prevented their coming to court earlier has effected their ruin. The costs of the Government are however safe enough, as it had taken good care to take security of the costs before hand. The moral effect of decisions like this, apart from the purely legal aspects of the question, will not be favourable to Government. It is impossible that a number of people quite independent of and in most cases unknown to each other should have, to their own detriment leagued to be behind time in coming to court, unless thay had the assurance and reason to believe that their claims would not be so sought to be barred by limitation, as they have been. Of all people Government should be the last to avail themselves of the law of limitation to avoid the payment of just debts.

Advertisement.

SUIT NO 567 OF 1874

AND NO 307 OF 1875

IN THE HIGHCOURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Radhaunath Mookerjee

Vs.

Porshnath Mookerje and others.

And the other causes.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday the 14th of September 1886 at 12 O' clock noon the Registrar of the High Court Original Side will put up at his office for Lease the under mentioned Joint properties on such terms and conditions as may be ascertained on application to him.

1. A family dwelling house No. 163 in Aheeretolla Street in the Town of Calcutta.

2. Tenanted land No. 11 Aheeretollah Street in Calcutta aforesaid.

3. Another piece of tenanted land No 1 in Babooram Ghose's Lane in Calcutta aforsaid —

4. Another piece of tenanted land No. 25 in Aheeretollah Street in Calcutta aforesaid.

5. A house No. 30 in Chitpore Road in Calcutta aforesaid.

6. A house No. 2 in Moonshee Sudder Addin-in's Lane Calcutta aforesaid.

7.—A house No. 1 in Crooked lane Calcutta aforesaid.

8.—A house No. 6 Rám Coomar Ruckit's Lane in Calcutta aforsaid.

9.—Tenanted Land No. 9 in Nimtollah Ghat Street Choonaputte in Calcutta aforsaid.

10—Tenanted Land No 85 Cornwallis Street in Calcutta aforesaid.

11—A garden at Burranagore in the Zillah of the 24 Pergunnahs.

12 -Lot No. 63 Koloopookoorreah with the villages comprised therein in the Zillah of Burdwan

13—Lot No 74 Shaikpoor with the villages comprised therin in theh Zilla of Burdwan.

14 -57th Share in No. 82 Ramparrah with the villages comprised therein in the Zillah of Hooghly

15—Lot No. 156 Hurrypore with the villages comprised therein in the Zillah of Hooghly

16—5/7th Share in No. 163 Basoodebpore with the villages comprised therein in the Zillah of Hoogly.

17—Lot No. 164 Chukrundee with the villages comprised therein in the Zillah of Hooghly

18—Lot No. 183 Bhobanipore Chinrespore and Nobagram Bekuly and Bukagachee in the Zillah of Hooghly.

19—Lot No. 339 Bajeh Chattrah in the Zillah of Hooghly.

20 -Lot No. 350 Bhobanipore (alias) Bakagachee in Zillah of Hooghly.

21—Lot No. 546 Bhobanipore (alias) Bakagachee in the Zillah of Hooghly.

22—Lot No. 564 Lot Roghubbatty in the Zillah of Hooghly.

23—Lot No. 585 Lot Raghubbatty in the Zillah of Hooghly.

24.—Lot No. 732 Ayma Mohesgote in the Zillah of Hooghly.

25—Lot No. 733 Ayma Chuckbaree in the Zillah Hoogly.

26th.—Lot No. 1806-242 Lot Khas Santospore in the Zillah of Hooghly.

27—Lot No. 1877 372 Lot Khas Hurriram-pore in the Zillah of Hooghly.

28—LotNo. 1970- 54 Lot Hbas Jungleiparah in the Zillah of Hooghly.

29—Lot No. 2216. Chukran Bajaptee Lot Kooloopoohooriah in the Zillah of Burdwan.

30—Lot No. 2787. Kistorampore in Baksha in the Zillah of Hoogly.

31—Lot 2790-938. Khas Baksha in the Zillah of Hooghly.

32—Lot No. 2991-938. Lot Khas Baksha in the Zillah of Hooghly.

33—Lot No. 400 Lot Mamoodpore in the Zillah of Hooghly,

34—Lot Chuck Gopaul in Zillah Hooghly.

35—Putnee Talook Santospore in the Zillah of Hooghly

36—Do. Oodoynarainpore with the Villages comprised therein in the Zillah of Hoogly.

37—Do. Kasulpoor with the Villages comprised therein in the Zillah of Hooghly.

38—Putnee Talook Dood Chowrah with villages comprised therein in the Zillah of Hooghly.

39—Do. Salaipore with the villages comprised therein the Zillah of Hooghly.

40—Do. Do. Moondoolika in the Zillah of Hooghly.

41—Do. Narainparah with the Villages comprised therein in the Zillah of Hooghly.

42—Putnee Talook Shetolpore with the Villages Comprised therein in the Zillah of Hoogly.

43—2 Annas and 10 Gundas share of the Putnee. Talook Nowparrah in the Zillah of Hooghly.

44—Putnee Talook Soondah with the Villages comprised therein in the Zillah of Hooghly.

45—One Lot Bonomallypore (Mokroree Mourasee) in the Zillah of Hooghly.

46—One Lot Kismut Shike Amta (Durmokororee Mourasee) in the Zillah of Hooghly.

47—Sulkea Garden Lakraj in the Zillah of Hoogly.

48—Moocheeparah Bagan Baloor in the Zillah of Hoogly.

49—Barrackpore Lands in the Zillah of Hooghly

50—Natooah Garden in the Zillah of Hooghly.

51—Nona Chundunpookur Garden in the Zillah of the 24 Pargunnahs.

52—A Dwelling house and garden at Ariadoho in the Zillah of the 24 Purgunnahs.

53—Certain Lakraj property called Haddar Bagan and Lal Bagan or Garden and Ismemgur at Jonye Baksha Lakraj Lands in the Zillah of Hooghly,

54—A house at Pertabpore Burtollah Lane in the Zillah of Hooghly.

55—Land at Pertabpore in the Zillah of Hooghly.

56—A house at Mohestollah in the Zillah of Hooghly.

57—An Indigo Factory and Catchery house at Chickrundee in the Zillah of Hooghly.

58—An Indigo Factory at Sittapore in the Zillah of Hooghly.

59—A putnee Talook called Pundoogram in the Zillah of Burdwan.

60—A Putnee Talook Mobaruckpore in the Zillah of Burdwan.

61—A Putnee Talook Ojoypore in the Zillah of Burdwan.

62—Two annas thirteen Gundas one Cowrie and one Kranti Share in the Tur Putnee Talook called Haryhurbatee in the Zillah of Burdwan.

63—A Zeminari No. 4990 Turruff Badoorgacha in the Zillah of Jessore.

64—A Zemindary No. 5016 Mouzah Kandy in the Zillah of Jessore.

65—A Zemindary No. 1681 Joar Boora-Mozoomdar Mahal Toolseeram Ghose and Neemhowlas and Asude Talook in the Zillah of Backergunge.

66—A Zemindary No. 538 Kurima Duri Chur in the Zillah of Backergunge.

67—A Zemindary No. 542. Ramnagur Duruchua in the Zillah of Buckergunge.

68—A Bathing Ghaut and Boituckhanah at Chattra in the Zillah of Hooghly.

69—A piece of land in Bahar Simlah in the Zillah of Twenty four Pergunnah.

70—A two annas share in the Jonye Putnee Talook in the Zillah of Hooghly.

71—One anna share in the Janye Putnee Talook in the Zillah of Hooghly.

72—Lot Burg cha Muckroree Mowrasee in the Zillah of Burdwan.

73—Putnee Lot Eringa in ahe Zillah of Hoogly.

74—Putnee Lot Guttoo in the Zillah of Hooghly.

75—Two annas Share in Zemindary Shoikpore in the Zillah of Burdwan.

Calcutta University.

NOTICE.

The committee appointed to elect a scholar on Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal's foundation will proceed to elect one in the month of November. All applications should reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 1st of November. All applicants must be under 23 years of age and graduates of the Calcutta University. By the terms of the foundation the scholar must be a Mahomedan, and will be required on election to proceed to England to study either law or Medicine.

Senate House } Ch. W. Tawney
The 9th Sept 1886. } *Offg Registrar.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Lists of defaulters are in the course of preparation in the License office for prosecutions being instituted against them early in October next. Merchants, Traders Shop-keepers and as well as those exercising any kind of profession or calling are requested to take out their Licenses at once. No further Notice will be given.

Parties keeping or being in prosession of any carriage cart or animal without License required by the Municipal Act are also reminded that their last date of payment for the first half of the official year 1886/87 expires on the 30th September and that in defualt they will render themselves liable to prosecution.

10th September; 1886

NABAGOPAUL MITTER.
License officer and Registrar of
CARRIAGE & HACKNIES.

S. K. DASS.,

(L. E. Jnankura)
PODDARI & JEWLLERY SHOP.
Rampoor Boalia, Rajshaye.

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokharaj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamomd) 20-16, Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tolla.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are recieved back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with Diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mufusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

CERTIFICATES.

আমি শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাবুর নিকট যে সমুদায় আভরণ লইয়াছি তাহাতে কোন কৃত্রিমতা দেখিতে পাই নাই।
কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

"আপনার দোকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠন হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহাতে বুঝিয়াছি যে, তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Dass as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he supplied to me, and made to my order, during the period were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

446 Chundra Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S.,
Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality."

অতি অপূর্ব্ব উপহার।

আপাতত চারি সপ্তাহের জন্য

লক্ষাধিক টাকা ব্যয়।

বঙ্গবাসীর বিংশতি সহস্র গ্রাহক হইলেও, একা বঙ্গবাসী দ্বারা হিন্দুধর্ম্মের বহুল-প্রচুর সম্ভবপর নহে। বঙ্গবাসী সপ্তাহে একবার মাত্র প্রকাশিত হয়। সেই ঈশ্বর ময়জীবন প্রাচীন ঋষিদিগের সমগ্র সার কথা প্রকাশ করিবার উপযুক্ত স্থান, বঙ্গবাসীতে সঙ্কুলান হয় না। শাস্ত্রকথার সম্যক্ চর্চ্চা হয় না।

দৈনিক প্রাত্যহিক সংবাদপত্র; সুবৃহৎ এবং স্বল্পমূল্য। সত্বাধিকারীগণ দৈনিকে ধর্ম্মের সম্যক্ আলোচনার জন্য বদ্ধপরিকর হইয়াছেন। নূতন বন্দোবস্তে, নূতন ভাবে, অভূতপূর্ব্ব শ্রীবৃদ্ধিতে দৈনিক প্রকাশিত হইতে চলিল।

দেশ প্রসিদ্ধ লেখক এবং সুবিখ্যাত উকীল শ্রীযুক্ত ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় দৈনিকের প্রধান সম্পাদক হইলেন।

ইহা ব্যতীত আলিপুর জজ আদালতের উকীল শ্রীযুক্ত দেবেন্দ্রবিজয় বসু, এম, এ, বি, এল. ও শ্রীযুক্ত কৃষ্ণচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় ইহার অপর সম্পাদকদ্বয়।

হিন্দুশাস্ত্রে যাঁহারা পরম পণ্ডিত, এবং যাঁহারা সুলেখক বলিয়া সুবিখ্যাত, তাঁহারা দৈনিকে লিখিতে প্রতিশ্রুত হইয়াছেন।

দৈনিক।

প্রত্যহ প্রাতে প্রকাশিত হয়।
কলিকাতায় অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য
৬ ছয় টাকা।
মফস্বলে মায় ডাকমাসুল অগ্রিম
বার্ষিক মূল্য ৮ টাকা।

অগ্রিম মূল্য ব্যতীত কাহাকেও গ্রাহকশ্রেণী ভুক্ত করা হয় না।

প্রথমত দৈনিক কত সস্তাদরের সংবাদপত্র বুঝুন প্রত্যহ ঘরে বসিয়া দেশের খবর পড়িতে পাইবেন; অথচ মফস্বল হইতে এককালে আট টাকা দিলেই গ্রাহকগণ এক বৎসর নিশ্চিন্ত থাকিবেন। মনে করুন, কলিকাতা হইতে কোন ব্যক্তি মফস্বলস্থ কোন আত্মীয়কে যদি প্রত্যহ পত্র লেখেন, তাহা হইলে প্রতিদিন দুই পয়সার টিকিট হিসাবে, মাসে প্রায় এক টাকা খরচ হয়। (কাগজ কালি কলমের ব্যয় ধরিলাম না) সুতরাং কেবল পত্র লেখায় এক বৎসরে ব্যয় ১২ টাকার কিছুতেই কম নহে। দৈনিক সংবাদ পত্র সুবৃহৎ। ২৪ স্তম্ভ লেখা ধরে। দোকানে খুচরা ঐরূপ কাগজ কিনিতে গেলে এক পয়সা মূল্যে ঐরূপ আকৃতির সাদা কাগজ ও একখানি মিলিবে না। এই সুবৃহৎ কাগজের মূলমন্ত্রধর্ম্ম-প্রচার, ইহা ব্যতীত প্রত্যহ দেশের নূতন নূতন সংবাদ, রাজনৈতিক এবং সামাজিক প্রবন্ধ, কবিতা রহস্য কৃষি শিল্প এবং বাণিজ্য বিষয়ক প্রবন্ধ, কলিকাতার নানাবিধ জিনিসের বাজার দর, হাইকোর্টের মোকদ্দমা, নজীর, এণ্ট্রেন্স, এলে, বিএ, মাইনর ছাত্রবৃত্তি পরীক্ষার ফল, উপন্যাস, বিলাতী তারের খবর, পল্লিগ্রামের অবস্থা, পোষ্টাফিস গ্রাম্যপথ, পুলিস, মিউনিসিপালিটি বিলাতের পত্র প্রভৃতি আবশ্যকীয় কথা যথানিয়মে প্রকাশিত হইবে বিশেষত, মধ্য এসিয়াভূমে ইংরেজ-রুষে আবার যুদ্ধ বাধ বাধ হইয়াছে; রুষ ভায়া ভারতাক্রমণে প্রস্তুত হইয়াছেন এ বিপদে কে নিশ্চিন্ত থাকিতে পারে?

কিন্তু ইহা ব্যতীত কিরূপ অভাবনীয় উপহার দেখুন। দৈনিকের গ্রাহক শ্রেণীভুক্ত হইলেই এক কালে তৎক্ষণাৎ ২০ কুড়ি টাকার পুস্তক উপহার প্রদত্ত হইবে। পাঠক স্থির চিত্তে পাঠ করুন—

ভারতচন্দ্রের গ্রন্থাবলী;—অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, মানসিংহ, চোর পঞ্চাশৎ, টীকা, জীবনচরিত্র সম্বলিত, এবং ৫০ খানি ছবির সহিত ১৪০০ শত পৃষ্ঠায় পূর্ণ. উত্তম বাঁধাই, উত্তম কাগজ মূল্য ৪

দশমহাবিদ্যা (সচিত্র);—দশ মহাবিদ্যার ধ্যান ব্যাখ্যা ও দশখানি ছবির সহিত মূল্য ১

শিবায়ণ;—শিব সংকীর্ত্তন এবং শিব মাহাত্ম্যবিষয়ক অতি প্রাচীন উৎকৃষ্ট বাঙ্গালা কাব্য গ্রন্থ, মূল্য ২৷৷০

মনসার ভাসান;—সতী সাধ্বী বেহুলার অপূর্ব্ব কীর্ত্তি পরিচায়ক কাব্য মূল্য ... ১৷৷০

বিদ্যাসুন্দর (মহাকবি ৺রামপ্রসাদ সেন প্রণীত); —টীকা ও ব্যাখ্যা সমেত... ২

কমলাকান্তপদাবলী;—সাধক শ্রেষ্ঠ কমলাকান্তকৃত কালী মহাত্ম্য বিষয়ক ভক্তিরসপূর্ণ পদাবলী ... ৸০

ভারত উদ্ধার, সুপ্রসিদ্ধ গ্রন্থকার শ্রীযুক্ত ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত ... ... ।০

পাচুঠাকুর ৩য় খণ্ড; শ্রীযুক্ত ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত অপূর্ব্ব রহস্য ৸০

বিলাতের পত্র ১ম ভাগ; বিলাত প্রত্যাগত পরিচিত গ্রন্থকার শ্রীযুক্ত গিরিশচন্দ্র বসু প্রণীত ১

বিলাতের পত্র ২য়; ঐ ... ।৶০

ইংরেজ চরিত ১ম ভাগ; ঐ ... ৷৷০

ইংরেজ চরিত ২য়; ঐ ... ১

ইউরোপ ভ্রমণ; ঐ .. ৸০

ভূতত্ত্ব; ঐ ... ৷৷০

বাঙ্গালি চরিত ১ম ভাগ; বর্ত্তমান বঙ্গ সমাজের দর্পণ বিশেষ অতি মধুর কথা ... ৷৷০

বাঙ্গালিচরিত ২য় ঐ ... ৷৷০

চিনিবাস চরিতামৃত; ভণ্ডদলনের অমোঘ অস্ত্র, অভিনব উপন্যাস ... ১৷৶০

কবিতা কলাপ; পদ্যগ্রন্থ ৷৷০

দুর্গোৎসব লহরী ।০

কবিতাষ্টক; ... ।০

সর্ব্বসমেত মূল্য ২০

১৮৮৫ সালের ৮ আইন অর্থাৎ নূতন খাজনার আইন উকীল শ্রীযুক্ত দেবেন্দ্র বিজয় বসু এম, এ, বি, এল প্রণীত, নজীর ও ব্যাখ্যা সমেত প্রায় পাঁচ শত পৃষ্ঠায় পূর্ণ; এরূপ সম্পূর্ণ খাজনার আইন আর নাই মূল্য ... ৪

১৮৮৫ সালের ৮ আইন অর্থাৎ নূতন খাজনার আইন; প্রসিদ্ধ উকীল শ্রীযুক্ত ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দোপাধ্যায়; প্রণীত মূল্য ৷৷০

অনুশাসন আইন; ৷৷০

৫ মোট ২৫

দৈনিকের কি নূতন কি পুরাতন গ্রাহক. যিনি অদ্য হইতে এক বৎসরের অগ্রিম মূল্য নগদ পাঠাইবেন তিনি কুড়ি টাকার একসেট পুস্তক পাইবেন।

যে ব্যক্তি স্বয়ং গ্রাহক থাকিয়া আর পাঁচজনের টাকা একত্র পাঠাইবেন তিনি উপরোক্ত আইন গ্রন্থ সমেত ২৫ টাকার পুস্তক পাইবেন। বলা বাহুল্য তাঁহার প্রেরিত অন্য পাঁচজন গ্রাহক প্রত্যেক ২০ টাকা করিয়া পুস্তক পাইবেন!

একসেট-পুস্তক পাঠাইতে ডাকমাসুল, প্যাকিং ও রেজিষ্টারি খরচাদি দুই টাকা। যিনি ডাকে পুস্তক লইবেন তাঁহাকে এই খরচ দিতে হইবে। যাঁহারা হাতে পুস্তক লইয়া যাইবেন তাঁহাদের ডাকমাসুল লাগিবে না।

ভারতে এই নূতন অপূর্ব্ব ঘটনা। স্বত্বাধিকারীগণ প্রায় লক্ষাধিক টাকা ব্যয়ে দৈনিকের বিংশতি সহস্র গ্রাহক সংগ্রহ করিতে কৃতসংকল্প হইয়াছেন। সংবাদ পত্র গ্রাহকের পক্ষে এমন শুভদিন আর আসিবে না।

আমার নামে সকলে টাকা পাঠাইবেন।

শ্রীকৃষ্ণচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

কলিকাতা ৩৪১ বলুটোলা। বঙ্গবাসী-আফিস।

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice ;--- 2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

These well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks ; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.

An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinder. 4lb size...Cash 250 2lb „ ... „ 175. N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

CASH PRICES.

For an improve single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs 190

For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 275

For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete wieh its requisites and packed in a case Cash Rs 375

Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case ... ... Cash Rs 10-4

Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, RobberRings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wire Coolers, Rubber, Bands, Bottle Elevators &. can be snpplied on applicacion

Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c. ... ... Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,

3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES.

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsule, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin diseases.

The Capsule are specialy recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar and two or three of them taken before meals possess the same medical properties as one Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule. and the lables bear E. Guyot's signature, printed in thr 8 colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messr. Bathgate and Co., R, Scott and Thomson and Co.

EXPECTED IN OCTOBER.

TRAILL'S INDIAN DIARIES.

All contain English, Bengalee, Fuslee, Mohammedar, Sambat, and Burmese Dates, and specially compiled Indian Information of value for Bankers, Merchants, Planters, and others. Greatly Improved and Enlarged.

All Traill's Diaries are Copyright. The prices, styles, and bindings are same as Letts's. Also Traill's Pocket Diary.

D. M. TRAILL, Stationer, Calcutta.

TRAILL'S VERNACULAR DIARY,

In English, Bengalee, Urdu, and Hindee characters, Showing synonymous dates in the various Calendars. Intended for those who do not read and write English,

Foolscap, Plain, 12 annas ; Interleaved, Re. 1.

"YULE TIDE" 12 annas, Post free, Re. 1 prepaid

443

IN THEIR NEW HALL.

MULLICk NEPHEW AND CO.,

Tailors Clothe Merchant Dress Suppliers. Importers of English Shoes &c. JORASANKO, CALCUTTA, have the pleasure to invite their patrons in the above NEW HALL to inspect iarge assortments of Silks and Sateens of endless Varieties FOR Adult's, Boy's Infant's & Girl's Pooja Dressees.

☞ Have also the pleasure to state that they have secured the services of an experienced She Tailor who who will attend upon Ladies' respective houses when ordering for female dresses &c. Gentlemen in the mofussil apply for price list. 442

STRYCHNIDINE!!

Guaranteed to cure Nervous and General Debility, Anœmia, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Premature Decline, Lassitude &c., per bottle Rs.4 ; packing, As. 4 ; per doze Rs. 42.

W. Rooder & Co., Surgeons, Simla, Calcutta. 449

সুপ্রসিদ্ধ সাপ্তাহিক সংবাদ পত্র

সুরভি ও পতাকার

পঞ্চম বাৎসরিক উৎসব উপলক্ষে

উপহার

পাকা চারি টাকা মূল্যের অপূর্ব্ব গ্রন্থ—

১। আনন্দমঠ—লেখকশ্রেষ্ঠ শ্রীযুক্ত বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত সুপ্রসিদ্ধ রাজনৈতিক উপন্যাস। মূল্য ১৷৷০ দেড় টাকা।

২। (কল্কিপুরাণ—সটীক বাঙ্গালা) সুপ্রসিদ্ধ পণ্ডিত শ্রীযুক্ত নবীনচন্দ্র বিদ্যারত্ন কর্ত্তৃক সম্পাদিত কলিকালের প্রত্যেক হিন্দুর অবশ্য পাঠ্য মূল্য ১৷৷০।

৩। বাল্মীকির জয়—লব্ধ প্রতিষ্ঠ শ্রীযুক্ত হরপ্রসাদ শাস্ত্রী, এম্, এ, প্রণীত মূল্য ৷৷০ আনা।

৪। প্রেমহার—সুপরিচিত শ্রীযুক্ত ক্ষীরোদচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরি, এম, এ, কর্ত্তৃক সঙ্কলিত। বঙ্গের প্রাচীন হইতে আধুনিক কবিগণের সর্ব্বোৎকৃষ্ট প্রেম কবিতার সংগ্রহ। মূল্য ৷৷০ আট আনা।

"সুরভি ও পতাকার" বার্ষিক মূল্য ডাকমাশুল সমেত ৩৸০ সহরে ৩৷ পুস্তক পাঠাইতে খরচ ।০ আনা এই চারি টাকায় সহরে ৩ ০ এক বৎসর কাগজ ও উক্ত পুস্তক চতুষ্টয় পাওয়া যাইবে। সুতরাং চারি টাকায় আট টাকা লাভ।

অনেকের একবারে ৪ টাকা দিতে কষ্ট বোধ হইবে। এজন্য অদ্য হইতে কার্ত্তিক মাসের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত সময় মধ্যে যিনি এক টাকাও প্রেরণ করিবেন, তাঁহার নাম রেজেষ্ট্রীভুক্ত করিয়া নববর্ষ হইতে কাগজ পাঠান যাইবে। বাকি তিন টাকা দুই তিন বারে অগ্রহায়ণ মাসের সংক্রান্তি মধ্যে দিলেও চলিবে অথবা ভালুপেয়বেলে ও পুস্তক পাঠান যাইবে কার্ত্তিক মাসের শেষ হইলে উপহারের জন্য নূতন নাম রেজেষ্ট্রী হইবে না। কার্ত্তিক মাসের প্রথম হইতে অগ্রহায়ণের সংক্রান্তি পর্য্যন্ত উপহার চলিবে।

যাঁহারা পূজার পূর্ব্বে একেবারে ৪ চারি টাকাই সহরে ৩৷০ প্রেরণ করিবেন, তাঁহারা উল্লিখিত ৪ খানি পুস্তক ব্যতীত কবিবর মাইকেল মধুসূদন দত্ত বিরচিত "ব্রজাঙ্গনা কাব্য" অতিরিক্ত উপহার পাইবেন।

টাকা কড়ি নিম্নলিখিত ঠিকানায় পাঠাইতে হইবে—

সুরভি ও পতাকা কার্য্যালয়,

৩৩ নং বেচু চাটুর্য্যের ষ্ট্রীট, ঝামাপুকুর কলিকাতা।

জি, সি, বসু এণ্ড কোং, কার্য্যাধ্যক্ষ।

☞ অন্যান্য বিবরণ সুরভি ও পতাকায় দ্রষ্টব্য। 444

মডেল ভগিনী

(নূতন অপূর্ব্ব উপন্যাস)

মূল্য ১৲ এক টাকা মাত্র।

স্ত্রী পুরুষ, বালক, বালিকা, যুবক, যুবতী—সকলেই এ গ্রন্থে সৎ উপদেশ এবং সৎ আমোদ পাইবেন। সংসারের সারতত্ত্ব জানিতে পারিবেন। যাঁহারা রমণীর মায়াজাল ভেদ করিতে চাহেন, তাঁহারা এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করুন। এ উপন্যাসে অষ্ট বজ্র আছে, ২৩শে শ্রাবণের বঙ্গবাসীতে শ্রীযুক্ত ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় যেরূপ মত প্রকাশ করিয়াছেন; তাহা এই স্থলে উদ্ধৃত হইল; 'সে রস-রঙ্গভরা রচনাকৌশল, সে চারুচিত্রের ছটা, সে বর্ণসমাবেশের ঘটা, সমালোচকের কলমে আইসে না। মূল না দেখিলে, তাহার আস্বাদন বুঝা যায় না। লিপিচাতুর্য্যে "মডেল ভগিনীর" গ্রন্থকার অপেক্ষা শ্রেষ্ঠ লেখক বাঙ্গালায় এখন নাই'। কলিকাতা, ৬৩ নং কলেজষ্ট্রীটে এবং ২০১ নং কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীটে প্রাপ্তব্য। 430

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 2 P M, of the 10th September 1886, for the supply of Stores to the Corporation during the quarter ending 31st December next.

2. Forms of tender, conditions of contract, and list of stores to be supplied can be had on application.

UDOY NARAIN SINGHEE.
Superintendent, Stores.
August 28, 1886.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday the 9th of September, 1886, at 3 P. M.

Business to be brought forward.

1. To fill up Vacancies in the Town Council and other Committees.
2. To confirm the Proceedings of the Water. Supply Extention Committee at Meettings held on the 10th and 31st August.
3. To confirm the Proceedings of the Bustee and Tank at Meetings held on the 26th July and 26th August.
4. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 26th June, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 24th, and 30th August.
5. Vital Statistics for the months of June and July.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
Secretary to the Corporation.
30th August 1826. 448

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Praticable and Prudent in Moders System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.
Vote granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 29, 23, 250.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000, UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Numbers of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 percent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expeuses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holderg with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

'THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars, on the applica tion to
M. DcLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary,
D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*

497

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
THE
QUEEN EMPRESS'
JUBILEE !!

Fiftieth Year of Her Majesty's Great and Glorious Reign.

COOKE & KELVEY

HAVE THE HONOR TO INTRODUCE TO THE LOYAL INDIAN PUBLIC
A HANDSOME SILVER MEDAL.
WHICH HAS BEEN STRUCK IN COMMEMORATION OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
THE
QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA.
HAVING ENTERED THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF HER
GLORIOUS REIGN.

THE MEDAL

Bears on the obverse a beautifully engraved and striking likeness of
HER MAJESTY.
EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE OF ART, AND ON THE REVERSE AN
IMPERIAL CROWN
WITH THE INSCRIPTION
"In commemoration of the Fiftieth Year of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria."
"Ascended the throne, June 20, 1837."

THESE MEDALS

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

COOKE & KELVEY

At the rates quoted below, and from the well-known loyal character of the
INDIAN PEOPLE
AND THEIR
DEVOTION
TO THE
AUGUST PERSON
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

It is anticipated that a large demand will arise from persons wishing to preserve in this convenient manner, a memento of her
Majesty's Jubilee year.

COOKE & KELVEY

WILL PRESENT A JUBILEE MEDAL IN BEAUTIFUL WHITE METAL TO ALL PURCHASERS AT THEIR ESTABLISHMENT WHO MAY DESIRE TO HAVE ONE.
CALCUTTA, JUNE 1886.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate powder.

GUARANTED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfetly degys tiblé beverage for Breakfast, Luncheo n, or. supper," and invaluable for Invalids aud young children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa." with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrcwroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixturs. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonfull to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-peny.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for India and the colonies, keeping for years in all climates, being in a concentrated form. Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining properties Specially adapted for Early Breakfaets. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy. Retailed by Chemists, G cers, &c, air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s 6d. Sole proprietors. H S C H W E I T Z E R & Co. 10. ADAM Street LOODON. and all wholesale Houses,

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., "Ld."

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA.

104, *Clive Street, Calcutta.*

Capital and other Funds ₹383,734 *on the 31st December* 1885.

Guarantee Fund,

The amount to credit of this Fund is £50.000, may be drawn upon by the India Board in the event of the Local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims.

Trustee of the Indian Life Funds.

THE OFFIAL TRUSTEES OF BENGAL. MADRAS, AND BOMBAY,

In whose name eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.

LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OE EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES GRANTED ON PAYMENT OF EACH PREMIUM.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

A. B. ANTRAM,
Manager in India
104, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Risks on the Lives of native gentlemen taken at favourable rates which have been approved by eminent Actuaries, 435

RESTORE YOUR HEALTH ! PROLONG YOUR LIFE !!

BY USING

"THE GENUINE"

ELECTRIC CURATIVE LOCKET AND RING.

"Blood is human life !"

The mild current of Electricity purifies and enriches the Blood and influences its proper circulation through the human frame. The most astounding cures are daily being effected by it in cases of—

Diarrhœa.	General Debility.
Dysentery.	Nervousness of the hands.
Billious and Liver complaints.	Swinging of the head.
Malarious and Intermittent fevers.	Loss of memory.
Heart palpitation.	Premature decline.
Acid Dispepsia & Indigestion.	Depression of spirits.
Colic pains.	Epileptic and fainting fits.
Rheumatism.	Restlessness, sleeplessness.
Gouts.	Female complaints and irregularities.
Scietica.	Hypochondria and Hysteria.
Neuralgia.	Spermatorrœa.
Paralysis.	Atrophical consumption.
Impotency and Seminal weaknesses.	Impoverished & Impure blood
	Anæmia and bloodlessness.

And all diseases originating from a deficiency of nervous force and an impure state of the blood.

It may also be mentioned that persons enjoying healh are by its use protected from being affected with all the contagious diseases such as Cholera, Smallpox, Itches, Syphilis &c.

Electric Charm Locket ... Rs. 1 8 0
Electric Curative Ring ... „ 2 0 0

Ring, Order with size round finger,

A. LAW & Co.,

433 *180, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.*

HAROLD AND CO.,

3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Harmoniums.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, solid wood with Expression Knee-swell	Rs 75
4 „ „ „ „	„ 90
Either of the above can be had folding, fitted in a travelling case, at a cost of Rs ...	10 Extra.
5 Octaves, in solid oak case	Rs 120
5 „ „ „ „ with expression stop	„ 135
5 „ in Amercian Walnut	„ 150
5 „ in solid polished oak...	„ 160
5 „ 3 stops, in solid polished oak...	„ 200
5 „ 8 „ „ „ „ ...	„ 250
5 „ 13 „ „ „ „ ...	„ 450
5 „ 14 „ „ „ „ ...	„ 500
HAROLD & Co.'s Folding Organista or Travelling Harmonium, 3½ octaves in case ...	„ 150

"Harmoni Flutes"

OR

"BOX-HARMONIUMS."

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 1 stop, in box	„ 40
3 „ 1 „ „ „ (superior)...	„ 50
3 „ 3 stops „	„ 75
3½ „ 1 stops „ „	„ 90
3½ „ 3 stop „	„ 95
Self-Instruction Book for the above...	„ 3

HAROLD FLUTES.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PLAYING BENGALI OR HINDUSTANI AIRS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 4 stops, in box	„ 125
3½ „ 4 „ „ „	„ 150

CLARIONETS.

Clarionets in B flat, of cocoa wood, 13 German Silver Keys, in velvet lined wooden box, with lock and key ... ... Cash Price Rs. 35

Clarionets, in B flat, E flat, or C, of cocoa-wood, with German silver tips, keys and rings, very highly finished, in mahogany velvet-lined box, with lock and key Cash Price Rs 88

HAROLD & CO., DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA. 411

LEWIS STEWART AND CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

crystal chandeliers,

crystal wall lights,

crystal hall lamps,

crystal table lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

elegant patterns, pretty shapes,

Cheap Prices.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER.

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO,'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

404

W. NEWMAN & CO., LIMITED.
4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

CASSELL'S NATIONAL LIBRARY.

EDITED BY HENRY MORLEY, LL. D.,
Neatly bound in cloth, Price each As. 6.

WARREN HASTINGS.—By Lord Maculay.
MY TEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT (Memoirs of Silvio Pelico—Translated from the Italian by Thomas Roscoe.
THE RIVALS, AND SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. By Richard Brinsley Sheridan.
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
THE COMPLETE ANGLER.—By Isaac Walton.
CHILDE HAROLD.—By Lord Byron.
THE MAN OF FEELING—Sermons on the Card—By Bishop Latimer, Henry Mackenzie.
LIVES OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT AND CÆSAR.—By Plutarch.
VOYAGES AND TRVELS.—BY Sir John Maundeville.
THE CASTLE OF OTRANTO.—By Horace Walpole.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, AND THE GOOD NATURED MAN.—By Oliver Goldsmith.
THE ADVENTURES OF BARON TRENCK,—Translated from the German by Thomas Holcroft.
THE WISDOM OF THE ANCIENTS.—By Lord Bacon.
NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE.—By Gilbert White.
THE LADY OF THE LAKE,—By Sir Walter Scott.
TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—By Mungo Park.
THE HISTORY OF EGYPT.—By Herodotus.
A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.—By Lord Anson.
SELECTED VOYAGES.—From Richard Hakluyt's Collection.
THE CHRISTIAN YEAR.—By John Keble.
SELECTED PHILOSOPHICAL WRITINGS.—By Lord Bolingbroke.
TABLE-TALK.—By Martin Luther.
THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT DISCONTENT By Edmund Burke.
THE HISTORY OF EUROPE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES,—By Henry Hallam

THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD writes :—

"Your 'National Library is a very model of cheapness and beauty in printing. It is impossible to value too highly this most meritorious attempt to place the very gems of literature within reach of all classes of society.

WARD & LOCK'S.

POPULAR LIBRARY.

OF LITERARY TREASURES.

Edited by G. T. BETTANY, M. A.

From George Howell. Esq., M. F.

"I regard the specimens sent me as perfeet marvels of cheapness and excellenee. The volume containing Emerson's 'Representative Men' and 'English Traits' is the best and cheapest volume ever issued from the Press, in my opinion. I hope that the enterprise will be eminently successfull, and that your Literary Treasures will find a place in hundreds of homes."

Neatly bound in cloth. Price eaeh As. 6.

Emerson : Representative Men and English Traits.
Macaulay : Loord Clive Warren Hastings and other Essays.
Plutarch : Lives of Alexander the Great. Julius Cæsar, and Pompey.
Lock : Thoughts on Education. With Introduction by Professor Blackie.
De Quincey : Confessions of an Opium Eater, and and Letters to a Young Man Whose Education has been Neglected.
Longfellow : Voices of the Night, Tales of a Wayside Inn, and Miscellaneous, Poems.
Arabian Nights : Sindbad, Aladdin, and other Stories.
Bacon : Essays, Civil and Moral.
Foster : On decision of character and on a Man's Writing Memoirs of himself.
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield.
Plutarch's Lives of Famous Greeks.
Milton's Miscellaneous Poems Sonnets, and Psalms.
Barham's Witche's Frolic, the Black Mousquetaire, and other Ingolds by Legends.
Cook's First Voyage round the World.
Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, Christabel, and Miscellaneous Poems.
Cobbett's Advice to Young Men.

NEW CHEAP EDITION OF STANDARD WORKS.

COTTON'S NEW INDIA

OR

INDIA IN TRANSITION.

A NEW and cheaper Edition of this popular book is in Course of publication and a supply is expected in 2 or 3 week's time. Judging from enormous demand of the first edition, the new edition will, in all probability, also find a large sale.

In order to prevent disappointment to intending purchasers, we are now *Registering Orders*, which will be supplied at once upon the arrival of the consignment. Early orders are solicited Price per copy, As 10.

W. NEWMAN & CO., "LD.,"
4 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

JUST PUBLISHED
THE COURT FEES ACT.
(ACT VII OF 1870).

With copious notes of decided cases upto April 1886, – Rules, Circular Orders, Notifications &c., of the High Courts, the Government of India, and the Local Governments, and a full Index. By Jivankrishna Ghose, Pleader District Court, Alipur.

To be had from Messrs B. Banerjee & Co., Booksellers, 25 Cornwallis Street, at the Bar Library, Alipur, and from the Editor, Jaliaparah Bhowanipur.

Cloth bound and neatly got up,

441 Price Rs. 1-8 Postage As. 4.

West End Watch Company.

MACHINE-MADE WATCHES which can be repaired by us in India as in the Factory and at a triling cost by replacing damaged, broken, defective or worn out parts by new ones ; therefore, last a life-time . The cheapes Watches sold in this country since we sell direct to the public and supply a single Watch at Trade price.

		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1	Our Special Campaign Watch for India	16 8 and	18 8
	In Hunting case, almost unbreakable watch	18 8	20 8
2	A heavy sterling silver cased Watch	28 8	30 8
34	Railway Guard Watch, the strongest of all Watches	18 8	20 8

Send for Price List, posted free.
Repairs of Watches at lowest remunerative charges.
G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
25, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.
SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS !!!

JUST arrived per S. S. *Lord Gough* and *Brindisi* 40 sort of fresh American Vegetable Seeds together with many new and superior Cabbages, many Cauliflowers, Knol, Kole Beet. Radish Turnip, Beans, Peas, Lettuce. &c., in tin, packed in America with portraits and brief instructions on each paper of seed at Rs. 6 per packet.

30 sorts of the above seeds in pakets made up here with all best seed at Rs. 4 per packet.

20 sorts of all double and mostly new flower seeds packed in America with portrait, and brief instructions upon each paper of seed at Rs. 4 a packet.

15 sorts of do., do. made up here with all the best and chosen flower seeds at Rs. 3. packet. Patna large cauliflower seed at Rs. 1 per tola. Patna large & late cauliflower at Re. 1-8 per tola. Best American cauliflower at Re. 1-8 per tola.

25 sorts of fresh rainy season country vegetable seeds with several kinds of brinjal, sims, laoos, sweet danta, &c., &c., Re. 1-8 per packet,

10 sorts of purely rain flower seeds with Benares Double Zinnia Balsam, &c. &c. at Re. 1 a packet.

Jara Brinjal seed largest of its kind at Re. 1 per tola. 20 sorts of Native Fruit seeds, fresh, all new collections, at Re. 1 a packet.

20 sorts of everlasting English ornamental shrub, undershrub, creepers, &c., seeds just received from London at Rs. 2 a packet.

Jara Radish, very large, never seen. at As. 8 per tola.

For plants and new seeds price lists and half anna postage stamps. Any one requiring a good book on our Agri, Horti. and Floriculture with the help of which to grow seeds and plants without the least difficulty should lose no time to send Rs. 5 for the comprehensive and complete volume just reduced from Rs. 8, containing nearly 1300 pages, mostly illustrated and well-bound. This Volume will answer for all the phases of gardening necessary for a lover of gardens.

Beneras Langra and Durbhanga mangoes can be supplied any number required also all the other plants.

PIKEPARA NURSERY. CALCUTTA ; *April* 1886. } NETTO G. CHATTERJE

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

AGRA, AKYAB, ALLAHABAD, BENARES, CAWNPORE, DACCA, DELHI, HYDERABAD, LAHORE, LUCKNOW, MOULMEIN, NAGPORE, PATNA AND RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accouts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c, may be, and on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE

Vice-President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND K.G.

THE *Bonus* for the five years ending 31st December, 1885, is (for each annual premium paid during the period) at the rate of £1-9s. per centum per annum, *calculated* on the total sum assumed, and previously declared and unsurrendered Bonus, being equal to a Bonus of £7-5s. per cent. for the quinquennium.

All kinds of assurances effected.

Chief Office for India. 1, Hasting's, Street CALCUTTA.

CHARLES J. G. PATERSON,

419 *Local Life Manager.*

THE

STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS	£3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

Native Gentlemen will find this Institution of of great service, useful for *Investment, Family provision, Self-Endowment for old age*, and *Protection to Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the STANDARD in this respect.

The Rates of Premium.—will be found moderate, and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH : GEO. L. KEMP,

27 Dalhousie Square. *Secretary.*

413

A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street, London, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta. 410

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS.

IMPROVED MACHINE-MADE

GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING

SUITABLE FOR AVIARIES, CAGES, PIGEONS AND FOWL HOUSES
ALSO FOR TRAINING PLANTS CREEPERS &C,

Registered Garden Arches

ORNAMENTAL WIRE, FLOWER STANDS

SUSPENDING WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,

GARDEN SEATS AND CHAIRS GARDEN ENGINES,
SYRINGES, ROLLERS, FOUNTAIN JETS AND
HYDRONETTES ORNAMENTAL BRONZED FOUNTAINS, LAWN
MOWING MACHINES

a large assortment of garden tools.

T. E. THOMSON & Co.

F. & C. OSLER

CALCUTTA,

GLASS MANUFACTURE IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84 } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURES OF CRYBAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

Importers of Venetian, Bohemian, French and British Decorative and Ornamental Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL GLASS FOUNTAINS AND FISH BOWLS,

IMPROTERS OF HIGH GLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

VENETIAN MIRRORS,

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

ART POTTERY.

The attention of Native grentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhibited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

THE LOWESt PRICE,

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER. 422
CALCUTTA.

Awarded Certificate of Merlit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption Asthma, Bronchitis, whooping Cough, Coughs of year's standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness. Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety* !! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon, Patentee, Calcutta

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

416 14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

All subscriptions payble in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.

	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	8

IN MFOUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum	13	4
„ Arrear Do	15	8

RATES OF ADVESTISEMENT. Rs. As.

Per line 0 8

PRINTED BY A. N. CHUKERBUTTY AND PUBLISHED by WOOMESH CHUNDER NANDY AT THE PEOPLES' PRESS, NO 78, COLL EGE STREET. CALCUTTA.